FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 190 *1 October 1981*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

PRAVDA Editorial on Need for Arms Talks [29 Sep] AA 1
NOVOYE VREMYA on Banning New Types of Weapons [Petrovskiy, No 39] AA 3
Army Paper on Risks to Civilians From N-Bomb [Grabovoy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Sep] AA 5
CSSR Delegate's Comments at MBFR Talks Cited [Melnikov, Ivanov in PRAVDA 25 Sep] AA 6

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Moskalenko Attends Southern Group Exercises [Parfenov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep] BB 1
CEMA Transportation Talks Open in Havana BB 1
Yepishev Receives Bloc Military Historians [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Sep] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Shishlin Comments on Gromyko, Haig Talks CC 1
Gromyko Meets With Various Dignitaries at UN CC 1
- Austrian Foreign Minister CC 1
- Turkish Foreign Minister CC 2
- Iraqi Foreign Minister CC 2
- Ethiopian Foreign Minister CC 2
- Mexican Foreign Minister CC 3
- Heads of Delegations CC 3
- Greek Foreign Minister CC 3
- Pakistani Foreign Minister CC 3

NOVOYE VREMYA on USSR's Nuclear War Proposals CC 4
TASS Reviews Reagan Speech to IMF and IBRD CC 4
IZVESTIYA Notes IOC Praise of Moscow Games [Ridichenko 26 Sep] CC 5
Sarkisov Interviewed on IPU Conference [IZVESTIYA 27 Sep] CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Weinberger Criticized for 'Anti-Soviet Hysteria' [PRAVDA] A 1
Pentagon Report Assessed as Scare Tactic A 1
Senate Reversal of Clark Amendment Reported A 2
Foreign Trade Minister Meets U.S. Official A 2

CHINA

Deputy Ministers Attend PRC Anniversary Reception B 1
IZVESTIYA Criticizes PRC Reporting on Poland B 1
Beijing Proposes Unification Talks With Taiwan B 1
IZVESTIYA Refutes PRC Territorial Claims in Asia [Smolenskiy, 25 Sep] B 2
PRC Policy 'Threat' to Developing Countries B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Paper Criticizes Japanese Claims To Kurils C 1
[Modenov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 25 Sep]
Kebin Receives Visiting DPRK Journalists C 2
[IZVESTIYA 23 Sep]
Joint Protocol on Credits Signed With Japan C 2
Briefs: Meeting in Japan C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal PRAVDA Interview on 'Afghan Issue' Cited D 1
PRAVDA on Afghan Army's Anti-Insurgent Successes D 2
[Mironov, 28 Sep]
DRA Social Representatives Visit Uzbek SSR D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Gromyko: USSR Not Planning To Invade Poland [Montreal] F 1
PZPR Statement, Solidarity 'Manifesto' Noted F 1
Journal Views U.S. Broadcasts to Poland F 2
[Oganov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA]
CSSR Weekly Cited on Solidarity Congress F 2
Czech Scientist Writes on Scientific Progress F 4
[Kvasil in PRAVDA 25 Sep]
Anniversary of Bulgarian Army Celebrated F 4
Ustinov Greetings [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep] F 4
Gorshkov Attends Reception [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Sep] F 5
GDR Navy Political Workers Visit 21-25 Sep F 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Sep]

WESTERN EUROPE

Commentary on Soviet-FRG Commission Meeting [Ostrogorskiy] G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Press Attacks As-Sadat's Anti-Sovietism [AFP] H 1
TASS Notes Current Internal Iranian Situation H 1
Death of Military Leaders H 1
Circumstances of Crash H 1
Continued Wave of Killings H 1
PRAVDA on Resumed Palestinian 'Autonomy' Talks [26 Sep] H 2
Brezhnev Exchanges Messages With YAR President H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

TASS Comments on Duarte's U.S. Visit K 1
Nicaraguan Minister Continues Visit to Tashkent K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Lithuanian Historical Work Attacks Jewish Bund R 1
[Yermalavichyus in SOVETSKAYA LITVA 9 Sep]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Communist Principledness R 3
[Sobolev, 24 Sep]
Briefs: New Ashkhabad University R 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Harvesting Progress Around Nation T 1
More CSA Data T 1
Solomentsev Visits Lvovskaya Oblast 29-30 Sep T 1

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR ARMS TALKS

PM301049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace Program in Action"]

[Text] Under present-day complex conditions, when the policy of imperialist forces, headed by the United States, has led to the slowing of the detente process and an increased danger of war, the task of preserving peace and the peoples' security is particularly acute. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states act as the true standard bearers of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

The peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress is attracting the minds of millions of the world's inhabitants and great attention from various political circles overseas. That is natural. The package of important large-scale Soviet initiatives is imbued with one desire -- to do everything possible to extricate the peoples from the threat of nuclear war and to preserve peace on earth. Its specific proposals embrace a broad range of questions -- measures for limiting and reducing nuclear and conventional armaments and settling and eliminating crisis situations, problems of continuing and intensifying detente and developing states' peaceful cooperation.

"The Soviet proposals," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, "were addressed to all countries and they are designed to serve the normalization of the situation in all parts of the world."

The Soviet initiatives accord with the fundamental, vital interests of our people and all mankind, for they are imbued with concern for a sacred human right -- the right to life.

The peace program for the eighties has become a very important factor of international life exerting beneficial influence on the prospect of the further development of events. It is a program of vigorous practical action. In the 6 months since the congress its ideas have continued to accomplish their good work, clearing the way for serious international dialogue and productive talks on urgent problems. Our party and the Soviet state are performing strenuous daily work to implement the peace program. Its provisions are being further creatively developed and are being enriched with important new initiatives.

The socialist community countries are taking an active part in efforts to implement this program. This was graphically manifested at the Crimean meetings this summer between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries. The accords which were reached help to strengthen our community's unity. The coordination of the socialist states' foreign policy is designed to help promote their peace initiatives. The Crimean meetings are one more convincing confirmation of the unswerving loyalty of the fraternal parties and countries to the cause of defending peace and the people's right to free, independent development.

The events occurring in the world impart still greater urgency to the proposals advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. This applies, above all, to the initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, which is being feverishly accelerated by bellicose U.S. and NATO circles.

The proposed measures for military detente in Europe, over which the American missile threat is gathering, are of paramount importance. The Soviet Union is agreeable, for example, to extending confidence-building measures in the military sphere to the entire European part of our country, provided the Western states correspondingly extend the zone of confidence-building measures. Life confirms the need to implement our proposal on establishing a moratorium on the deployment of new NATO and Soviet medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Western parts of our country compared with the present level, on the condition that the question of fulfilling the well-known 1979 NATO decision is removed from the agenda.

The Soviet Union's support for the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various regions, particularly in north Europe and in the Balkans, and also the USSR's proposal on strengthening security in the Mediterranean have been greeted with great understanding abroad.

As the Pentagon is developing the production of qualitatively new offensive nuclear missile systems and other weapons of mass destruction, the 26th CPSU Congress appeal for restraint in the sphere of strategic arms is becoming increasingly attractive to public opinion. It must be clear to everyone that the Soviet Union will not be indifferent to the appearance of new, even more formidable types of weapons in the arsenals of the United States and other NATO members. But it persistently proposes renouncing their creation. There is an alternative to the unrestrained arms race. It is a mutually acceptable agreement to preserve the existing equilibrium of military forces between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and to reduce its level. It is extremely important to continue the SALT process on the basis of the principles of equality and identical security. The draft UN General Assembly declaration submitted by the Soviet Union for consideration by this international forum is aimed at preventing a nuclear disaster.

The kindling of hotbeds of military conflicts in various parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America by imperialism and its accomplices shows how timely are the 26th CPSU Congress proposals on liquidating and preventing dangerously explosive situations. The implementation of the Soviet initiative on the application of confidence-building measures in the Far East would help to strengthen peace.

Public and political forces aware of the fairness of the 26th CPSU Congress conclusion on the possibility of settling any disputed international problems by means of negotiation are growing in many countries. A broad response has been elicited by the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal urging the world's parliaments and peoples to come out decisively in favor of talks which would result in the prevention of a new round of the nuclear missile arms race -- honest, equitable talks, without any preliminary conditions or attempts at diktat whatever.

Peace is mankind's common asset and the primary condition for its existence. The land of the soviets calls for joint efforts by states and peoples, which together can and must assert reliable, inviolable peace on earth.

The draft contains a program for banning new means of mass destruction, includes commitments by participating states not to develop or manufacture new types and systems of weapons and establishes a procedure for checking the agreement's fulfillment by means of consultations and with the help of the Security Council.

The UN General Assembly has repeatedly come out in support of the Soviet initiative. But talks have not begun to this day. The reason -- the reluctance of the United States and other states to reach an all-embracing agreement in this sphere. In their opinion the examination of this problem should be postponed, in essence, until such time as such weapons are in the arsenals. They also refer to the difficulties of defining the subject of the ban and monitoring such an agreement. Of course, the real issue is not these invented difficulties but the desire of the United States and its NATO allies to give themselves a completely free hand. U.S. military budgets, which allocate a handsome share to scientific research work in the military sphere, are clear evidence of this fact.

While advocating an all-embracing ban on new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, the Soviet Union is also prepared to reach agreement on concluding individual agreements. The USSR did everything necessary to prepare, jointly with the United States, a draft treaty on banning the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. The question of banning this type of weapon has been on the agenda at international forums since the early sixties. The Soviet Union initiated this discussion. In 1977-79 bilateral talks were held in Geneva between the USSR and the United States at which the main elements in an appropriate treaty were agreed.

The draft document gives due place to questions of monitoring. It is proposed that the parties to the treaty should consult and cooperate with each other in resolving any questions which may arise in connection with its fulfillment. It is envisaged that the treaty should be for an indefinite term. However, each party's right to withdraw from the treaty is stipulated.

The preliminary agreement at the Soviet-American talks on the basic provisions of a treaty banning radiological weapons was assessed as a positive factor in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress. This draft treaty is being examined in the Disarmament Committee and, in the USSR's opinion, its final drafting could be completed in the very near future.

In March 1978 the USSR, jointly with other socialist countries, put forward a draft international convention on banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons. The draft also gives detailed consideration to questions of monitoring the convention's fulfillment. In particular it is envisaged that monitoring should be carried out by participating states using national technical facilities in accordance with the generally accepted norms of international law. The conclusion of such a convention would radically resolve the problem. Washington's answer was to start producing neutron weapons.

The desire of the USSR and the other socialist countries to limit any means of mass destruction and hold talks on these questions is not a sign of weakness. It does not mean that Moscow is or is not able to produce a new type of arms. The reason is that the USSR does not want to start the next twist to the arms race.

"We have never sought and do not seek military superiority," L.I. Brezhnev has said. "We do not go beyond concern for realiably protecting our country's security and our allies' security, nor do we intend to do so. The Soviet Union constantly calls for renunciation of the creation of new, still more terrible types of weapons. But I will say quite frankly that we will not be indifferent to the emergence of such weapons in the arsenals of the United States and the other NATO members. If such weapons are produced, the Soviet Armed Forces will have at their disposal and appropriate counterweight to them."

NOVOYE VREMYA ON BANNING NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS

PM301225 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 39, 25 Sep 81 pp 5-7

[Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Petrovskiy article: "Weapons of Mass Destruction: Who Is Against a Ban"]

[Excerpts] The USSR and its allies consistently advocate the exclusion of chemical weapons from the arsenals of all states. A draft for an appropriate convention submitted by them has been under examination by the Disarmament Committee since 1972. In 1974 top-level agreement was reached that the USSR and the United States would examine the question of a joint initiative in the Disarmament Committee with a view to concluding an international convention banning the most dangerous, lethal chemical means of waging war. In 1976 Soviet-American talks on this problem began. Progress has been achieved on a number of questions.

This applies first and foremost to the question of the scale of the ban. At first the United States agreed only to a ban on the most dangerous, lethal means of waging chemical warfare. But it has now agreed that the convention will embrace all types of chemical weapons. A procedure for declaring stockpiles of such weapons has been agreed. A principle has been stipulated for checking based on a combination of national and international measures, including the creation of a consultative committee. However, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, these talks have progressed "intolerably slowly," and not through the USSR's fault. In mid-1980 the United States broke off these talks altogether, and it does not appear to be about to resume them.

The USSR notes that the talks could be rapidly brought to a successful conclusion. Of course, the questions under discussion are extremely complex. The elaboration of an appropirate convention requires considerable efforts. The political and technical problems which arise are closely interconnected and should be considered simultaneously. However, no matter how complex the question is, its resolution is possible. The Soviet side believes, in particular, that the problem of monitoring need not be a stumbling block. It could be resolved with help of national monitoring facilities supplemented by well-thought-out international measures.

The slow progress at the talks is chiefly due to factors of a political nature. The Western countries, first and foremost the United States, do not want a convention to be elaborated rapidly. They are concentrating their efforts on programs for building up new types of chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries believe that the speediest successful completion of talks on banning chemical weapons and destroying stockpiles is one of the most urgent tasks on the agenda for disarmament talks. The conclusion is an international convention which would outlaw one of the most dangerous types of weapons of mass destruction -- chemical means of waging war -- would be a substantial contribution to the cause of curbing the arms race and strengthening international secrutiy.

The Soviet Union is in favor of completely precluding the development of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons.

The urgency of this problem is exceptionally great in view of the development potential of the scientific and technical revolution. Specialists are already talking about creating, in the near future, a beam weapon capable of destroying whole peoples; an infrasound weapon to act on people's internal organs, minds and behavior; a genetic weapon to disrupt the hereditary mechanism in man, animals and plants; and an ethnic weapon based on the exploitation of the substantial biochemical differences between individual population groups according to color of skin, blood groups and other characteristics. The list could be continued.

Back in 1965 the USSR put forward a proposal on concluding an all-embracing agreement on banning the elaboration and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and submitted a draft for such an agreement. It was amended in 1977.

Cutting short the proliferation of nuclear, radiological, chemical, neutron and any other type of death and curbing the production of all types of weapons of mass destruction is a task that all sensible people must set themselves. The Soviet Union proceeds on this basis at the current 36th UN General Assembly Session, seeking the adoption of decisions which speed the attainment of agreements on banning chemical weapons, the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on this question, which were broken off through the fault of the American administration, and the completion of the elaboration of a treaty banning radiological weapons.

ARMY PAPER ON RISKS TO CIVILIANS FROM N-BOMB

PM200943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences Col I. Grabovoy in response to a readers' query: "The Pentagon's Neutron Gamble"]

[Excerpt] According to foreign press data, a 1-kiloton neutron weapon explosion would immediately put out of action personnel within a radius of 800-1,000 meters and within 24 hours personnel within a radius of 1,200-1,600 meters. Despite the fact that the effect of neutron weapon explosions on buildings and transport facilities is somewhat less than that of conventional nuclear weapon explosions of the same size, it is nevertheless very considerable. For example, in the case of a 1-kiloton neutron weapon explosion the radius of the zone of total destruction and conflagration will be 150-200 meters, foreign publications report. Foreign experts draw attention to the fact that in the case of a neutron weapon explosion high-level induced radioactivity will occur in the irradiated zone which may rule out or considerably hamper the use of intact facilities in the area for several days.

Thus the neutron weapon is a new variety of nuclear means of mass destruction and is able to exert a comprehensive effect on troops, civilians, material and technical facilities and the locality.

It follows from the Western press that the intention is to use the neutron weapon in all types of battle. To get the nuclear [as published] warheads to the target it is planned to use tactical missile systems and self-propelled guns. Thus, it is planned to use Lance missiles to put missile launch installations out of action and they will also be used against tank columns and various rear facilities. Artillery too has an important part to play in the use of neutron warheads. Incidentally, the artillery pool has been substantially modernized in recent years. The range of the USS 203.2 mm and 155 mm self-propelled howitzers has virtually doubled and is now 30 km.

Judging by foreign press data, the United States is also currently developing neutron warheads for the Pershing II missile system with a range of about 1,800 km and for cruise missiles too.

Washington's most aggressive military and political circles are extolling the new "superweapon," at times ascribing fantastic properties to it and predicting an incredible future for it. Some even insist that the neutron weapon will bring about nothing short of a "revolution in strategy," that it is designed to destroy only battlefield troops without harming the civilian population. These are the words the Pentagon uses in an attempt to give people the dangerous illusion that it is possible and permissible to use nuclear weapons in a "limited" war. From the military viewpoint such expectations are absurd and it is totally false to maintain that the neutron weapon will spare the population. This is why.

Troops can use existing means and methods to protect themselves against the neutron weapon. Namely: dispersal of the battle formation, rapid change of position and area or line of deployment, avoidance of strike and disengagement, moving up close to the enemy, exploitation of the protective and screening properties of the locality and, finally, standard methods of personal protection. Fortification works provide a certain amount of protection. It is true that conventional tank armor reduces the dose of penetrating radiation by only a factor of 2-3 which hardly diminishes the amount of damage from the neutron weapon at all. But, foreign specialists believe that there are ways of strengthening protection in this area too.

It is established that materials containing hydrogen -- for example, water and polyethylene -- are the best defense against fast neutrons, a layer of material around 15cm thick will ensure a 10-fold attenuation. It was reported in the foreign press that prerequisites exist for acquiring other materials capable of substantially attenuating neutron radiation.

In other words, both now and in the future the consequences of the combat use of neutron weapons will be less destructive for the troops than for civilians and the environment. Scientists warn that these consequences will persist for a long period, affecting future generations. That is what Washington-style "humanism" actually looks like.

In its present form the neutron weapon has been "manufactured" by the Pentagon primarily for the "European theater of hostilities." So the U.S. ruling circles are making principally the European peoples bear the brunt of the consequences of this decision. In fact, it is not just the use but the very appearance of the neutron weapon in the NATO arsenal that is so clearly provocative. It sharply increases the likelihood of the occurrence of a nuclear conflict and its development into a nuclear world war. The netruon weapon could be a kind of detonator for a world nuclear conflagration. Those who are currently heading in that direction will not be able to sit it out snugly on the other side of the ocean.

CSSR DELEGATE'S COMMENTS AT MBFR TALKS CITED

PM281411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Correspondents L. Melnikov and V. Ivanov and TASS report: "Latest Round of Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 24 Sep -- The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe resumed at Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. Representatives of 17 European states and the United States and Canada gathered for the 25th round of the talks, whose aim is to formulate practical agreements relating to the reduction of the military concentration of forces and arms in this region.

Although the talks have a firm foundation -- decisions taken jointly at the preliminary consultations on which agreement is expected to be based -- nevertheless, one cannot yet talk about progress in Vienna. The West's unconstructive stance is to blame for this.

The first plenary session was addressed by Czechoslovak representative E. Keblusek, who noted that the Western participants have, unfortunately, given no reply to the Warsaw Pact countries' initiatives, are insisting on adopting as ultimatums their own proposals which infringe the legitimate interests of the socialist countries' security and are advancing various preliminary demands which slow down the formulation of an agreement. The Vienna talks, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation stressed in conclusion, must be an effective political instrument for achieving military detente and must not be used by the West as a screen.

MOSKALENKO ATTENDS SOUTHERN GROUP EXERCISES

PM301155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Parfenov report: "Encouraged by the Marshal"]

[Text] Southern Group of Forces -- Concluding exercises are being held here in units and subunits. Soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers of the group are working with great patriotic enthusiasm. This is also evidenced by the skillful operations of the tankmen of the company commanded by communist and Guards Snr Lt M. Antipov. The company had to fire standard shells in complex tactical conditions and in poor visibility. The first to fulfill the exercise were Guards Snr Lts M. Antipov and R. Safiullin and Guards Sgt I. Shcheredin. Their operations were observed by twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister, who was present at the exercises. He highly appraised the skill of the officers and their subordinates, who excellently fulfilled the complex exercise, following the example of the commanders.

Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko awarded valuable gifts to Guards Senior Lieutenants Antipov and Safiullin, Guards Sergeant Shcheredin and a number of other servicemen of the subunit for their great firing skill. The tankmen of the company were congratulated on their success and awards by Col Gen V.I. Sivenok, commander of the Southern Group of Forces, and by Lt Gen N.D. Shevkun, member of the Military Council and chief of the group Political Directorate.

CEMA TRANSPORTATION TALKS OPEN IN HAVANA

LD301754 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Havana, 30 Sep (TASS) -- The 35th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Transport opened here today. Taking part are representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. The talks of the present meeting, which will end on 3 October, include determination of the volume of freight transportation in interstate communications between CEMA member-countries for 1981-85, and discussion of questions concerning the main directions for transportation development for 1981-85. Delegates will analyze the CEMA countries' fulfillment of the volumes of international transportation of passengers and freight agreed on for 1976-81 and the measures which ensured this.

YEPISHEV RECEIVES BLOC MILITARY HISTORIANS

PM300917 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of Military Historians"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of leaders of Warsaw Pact states' military history institutions was held 22-24 September to exchange experience of the elaboration of questions relating to socialist patriotism and internationalism in scientific research. The meeting participants were welcomed by Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He stressed the importance of the matter in question for all the socialist community countries and the need to strengthen their unity in the face of imperialism's ever increasing aggressive intrigues.

On 24 September the leaders of the military history institutions were received by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. In the conversation, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev noted the significance of the activity of military history institutes in further elaborating problems relating to socialist patriotism and internationalism, their contribution to ideological work among the servicemen of the fraternal armies and their strengthening of friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries' armed forces.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON GROMYKO, HAIG TALKS

LD301726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The meetings between Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State Haig, have aroused a widescale response. Many newspapers note that the Soviet Union does not engage in a confrontation with the United States and it is in favor of efforts aimed at the relaxation of international tension, curtailment of the arms race and the settlement of conflict situations through talks. Here is a news commentary by Nikolay Shishlin:

[Begin recording] Undoubtedly everyone is trying to interpret Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Haig. Everyone is trying to guess the meaning of the contacts and their result, particularly because the Soviet Union's foreign policy baggage and the U.S. foreign policy baggage are completely different things.

As is known, during the months since the Reagan administration came to power, the United States has acted from positions which hardly differed from the stand of the preceding administration. If one were to speak from the qualitative point of view, then one would say that there is much more of everything: more military expenditure, more new armaments programs, more harshness towards the Soviet Union and other socialist states and more pressures in crisis situations.

The Soviet state's foreign policy baggage is of a diametrically opposite quality. This is a peace programme for the 1980's which are the ideas proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and those who participated in the Crimean and Moscow meetings, ideas which are in the mainstream of the peace program for the 1980's. This peace program is, in fact, the clear course of the Soviet state aimed at preserving detente, at lending this new life and confident rhythm.

I believe that the very understanding between Comrade Gromyko and the U.S. secretary of state regarding talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, the understanding on holding a meeting between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state next year testifies to the fact that there is a force [sila] which is greater than simply a desire, greater than simply some kind of prejudice -- a force of objective requirements of today's world. These objective requirements in their turn dictate the need for a comprehensive and constructive dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, a dialogue which would lead to the restoration of trust, a dialogue which would lead to the adoption of constructive decisions corresponding to the interests of the consolidation of peace. I believe that the important essence of the meetings held between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and the U.S. secretary of state lies in this. [end recording]

GROMYKO MEETS WITH VARIOUS DIGNITARIES AT UN

Austrian Foreign Minister

LD302216 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 30 Sep TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met here with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

Andrey Gromyko and Willibald Pahr exchanged opinions about the state and prospects of the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Austria. The reciprocal striving to widen Soviet-Austrian cooperation, to make it ever more varied and versatile, has been confirmed.

The ministers also discussed some topical international problems, including those related to the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Questions of ensuring peace and international security, of consolidating the policy of detente and cooperation among states, ensuring progress in disarmament were in the spotlight of attention.

Turkish Foreign Minister

LD301728 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 30 Sep TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today had a conversation with Turkey's Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

During the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere, they had an exchange of opinions on a number of international problems of mutual interest, including those connected with the work of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

When questions of Soviet-Turkish relations were discussed, both sides expressed the intention to develop them further on the basis of goodneighbourliness, in the interests of Soviet and Turkish peoples, for the sake of universal peace.

Iraqi Foreign Minister

LD010536 Moscow TASS in English 0355 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 1 Oct TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister of foreign affairs.

Some questions of bilateral relations and topical international problems, first of all those pertaining to the present situation in the Middle East, were considered during the conversation. The two sides emphasized the necessity of continuing to put up an active resistance to the intrigues of imperialism and its agents in the Middle East -- Israel -- which trample by military force the legitimate interests of the Arabs.

The two ministers also discussed some questions connected with the agenda of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister

LD010554 Moscow TASS in English 0418 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 1 Oct TASS -- A meeting between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia, took place here.

During the conversation which was held in a spirit of friendship, there was an exchange of views on questions of further development of fruitful Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation.

When discussing the situation in the world, the sides expressed concern over the actions of the forces of imperialism and reaction which heighten tension and, in particular, over the plans for the stationing of new imperialist military bases in Africa, which pose a threat to the peoples of the Indian Ocean area and to the cause of peace and international security.

Regarding the Horn of Africa, it was again emphasized that the Soviet Union and Ethiopia come out in favour of establishing an atmosphere of goodneighbourliness there on the basis of respect by the states of the area for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, and renunciation of territorial claims.

The two ministers also exchanged views on questions pertaining to the work of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

Mexican Foreign Minister

LD010552 Moscow TASS in English 0400 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 1 October TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Jorge Castaneda, Mexican minister of foreign affairs. They had a conversation which confirmed the identity of proximity of the USSR's and Mexico's positions on the main international problems and on matters of the situation in Latin America.

An urgent necessity of more active efforts of all states with a view to easing the present tension in international affairs and solving the major problem of our times -- disarmament -- was emphasized. The sides declared for the further development of the traditionally friendly Soviet-Mexican relations.

Heads of Delegations

LD300512 Moscow TASS in English 0458 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 30 September TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Angrey Gromyko has met with heads of delegations and permanent representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly. Present at the meeting was the DPRK's permanent observer to the United Nations organization.

The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, covered some international issues which are on the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Greek Foreign Minister

LD300516 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 30 September TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met with Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Greece Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

In the course of the talk, views were exchanged on topical international issues of mutual interest, including those under discussion at the current UN General Assembly session.

Andrey Gromyko has reaffirmed the Soviet Union's striving for envigorating the friendly relations with Greece, which have age-long traditions in the interests of both countries, for strengthening peace and security of peoples. The Greek side has also declared for the development of relations with the Soviet Union.

The meeting proceeded in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

Pakistani Foreign Minister

LD301738 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 30 Sep TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has received Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi at the latter's request.

In the course of the talk the main attention was paid to the situation in Southwest Asia.

Andrey Gromyko stressed the need of putting an end to armed invasions and other subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which are now being carried out from Pakistan's territory, above all. He emphasised the Soviet Union's determination to render assistance to the friendly neighbouring Afghanistan as long as interference into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continued.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed that the USSR advocated a political settlement of the international aspects of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the well-known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, dated August 24, 1981. Implementation of these proposals would meet the interests of all countries of the region and would help eliminate the tension that arose.

The ministers touched upon some other international problems and questions of bilateral Soviet-Pakistani relations.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON USSR'S UN NUCLEAR WAR PROPOSALS

LD301648 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep TASS -- The USSR believes the main task of the United Nations "has been, is and will be to deliver the living and coming generations from a war tragedy, to maintain peace and security," writes the foreign-policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. Commenting on the Soviet proposal that the item "The Need To Prevent a Nuclear Catastrophe: The Declaration of the UN General Assembly" be put on the agenda of the current session, the NEW TIMES stresses: "In the complicated international situation it is the supreme duty of the United Nations to prevent mankind from sliding down into an atomic precipice. Adoption of the declaration, proposed by the USSR, is the absolute minimum of what the United Nations should urgently do to restrain the dangerous development of events". In this connection, the weekly points out that programmes of development, production and buildup of more powerful combat systems and means of mass destruction, nuclear weapons, in the first place, programmes unprecedented for peace time, are being adopted. Control over new types of weapons and, consequently, their agreed-upon limitation might soon become exclusively difficult and even impossible. All sorts of doctrines and conceptions, proclaiming "admissibility" and "acceptability" of a nuclear war are being put forward.

The article stresses that "the nuclear war logic is such: If a nuclear war is unleased, it cannot be put into certain narrow limits or somewhat restricted. A nuclear conflagration will spread in the whole world and would not spare the state that would dare to start a nuclear war".

"The aim of the new Soviet proposal is to prevent a nuclear war, the weekly stresses. If nobody will be the first to use this weapon, it means that it will not be used in retaliation...adoption of the USSR-proposed political document may become a milestone towards full elimination of a nuclear conflict, full prohibition and liquidation of nuclear weapons everywhere. Putting forth a new initiative at the United Nations, the USSR reaffirms once again its readiness to conduct a dialogue at all levels, at bilateral and multilateral basis. It can certainly be a success only provided observation of the principle of equality and undiminished security. [as received] Negotiations should be based on genuine interest in attaining positive results", it is stressed in the article.

TASS REVIEWS REAGAN SPEECH TO IMF AND IBRD

LD302228 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep TASS -- The West is using the granting of loans to young independent countries as an instrument of interference in their internal affairs. This was shown again by a joint session of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development that opened here.

Speaking at the session, President of the United States Ronald Reagan, without mincing matters, suggested to developing countries first to introduce order at home and then turn for aid to international crediting organisations and banks of Western countries. Reagan said that developing countries must stimulate private capital investments; in other words, to open wider the door to U.S. and other Western corporations that have been plundering natural wealth of developing countries for decades.

President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, prominent U.S. banker Clausen made an ultimatum to young states to regulate their economy by which the West means encouragement of private, above all, foreign capital to the detriment of the state sector. It followed from Clausen's statement that only in that case can they count on loans from the bank.

On the eve of the session of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the so-called "Group of 24" representing the interests of developing countries sharply criticised the economic and financial policy of the West. Chairman of the group, Prime Minister and Finance Minister of the Philippines Cesar Virata declared that those countries might break off their ties with the International Monetary Fund.

Paris, 30 Sep, TASS -- Commenting on the speech of the President of the United States at the session of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, L'HUMANITE writes: "Reagan declared war on the Third World."

IZVESTIYA NOTES IOC PRAISE OF MOSCOW GAMES

PM291521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent V. Ridichenko dispatch under the rubric "Sport": "Good Echo of the Moscow Games"]

[Text] Baden-Baden, 25 Sep -- As soon as the participants in the Olympic congress received its working program, it became clear that the second day of its work -- 24 September -- would begin under the sign of studying and assimilating the rich experience which it accumulated at the very end of the last Olympic quadrennium. And indeed, Lord Michael Killanin, honorary president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], who opened the debate on the problem "the future of the Olympic games" on behalf of the IOC, started with a bitter experience -- the attempts of the former U.S. President to use the games for political purposes. He declared: "I am happy to say that that attempt failed. Victory went to the Olympic movement, supported by the numerous national Olympic committees which participated in the games, which, in my opinion, were better organized than any held in our time."

A natural sequel to Killanin's report was the subsequent ceremony of the presentation of the Olympic movement's highest awards -- the Olympic orders. The congress delegates and guests perceived the presentation of awards to Lord M. Killanin and to I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the "Olympics-80" organizing committee, as a sign of recognition of their exceptional services to world sport.

Then I.T. Novikov took Killanin's place on the rostrum at the Palace of Congresses. His report went much further than a report on the Moscow games. Substantiated recommendations on the practice of holding subsequent forums of world sport were based on the experience of them.

The congress delegates greeted with prolonged applause both I.T. Novikov's speech and the words of IOC President Samaranch, who declared, addressing the delegation of the "Olympics-80" organizing committee: "You can be proud of the way you conducted the games and the way you observed the Olympic charter. The entire international sporting movement congratulates you on your success!"

SARKISOV INTERVIEWED ON IPU CONFERENCE

PM301009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview by IZVESTIYA and TASS correspondents Yevg. Bay and A. Prokudin with B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "By Pooling Efforts"; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction; date and place unspecified]

[Text] The 68th conference of the IPU has ended its work in Havana. IZVESTIYA and TASS correspondents asked the head of the delegation from the USSR Parliamentary Group, B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to describe the results of the forum's work.

The conference in Havana, B.Ye. Sarkisov said, convened at a crucial period of international life when the relaxation of tension is being subjected to grave ordeals. "Dialogue is more essential than ever," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed. The parliamentarians' meeting took place in the capital of socialist Cuba, whose commitment to the cause of peace and cooperation among the peoples is known to all. At the conference opening, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, delivered a long, graphic speech which was greeted warmly by those taking part in the forum.

The conference, the Soviet delegation leader continued, discussed a whole package of the most topical, burning problems of the present day. The central topic of discussion was the question of strengthening peace. The overwhelming majority of delegates advocated vigorous actions in defense of detente and the immediate resumption of dialogue with a view to reducing tension and lessening the danger of an armed conflict.

The Soviet peace initiatives generated broad response and support among the world's parliamentarians. In particular, the resolution adopted by the commission on political issues, international security and disarmament included the Soviet proposal on actively enlisting well-known scientists from various countries to give the broad public a convincing demonstration of the mortal danger of the arms race.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples," which reflects the basic provisions of the peace program for the eighties proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress, generated a great response at the conference. The USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the legislative organs of all countries to express themselves resolutely in favor of talks which would result in the prevention of a new round of the nuclear missile arms race, and a number of the appeal's other proposals were a component part of the Havana forum's resolution.

The conference resolutely denounced Israel's aggressive policy in the Near East, its undeclared war against Lebanon and the long-suffering Palestinian people, and the piratical attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center. The resolution adopted at the parliamentarians' meeting notes that the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East is possible only on the basis of the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all seized Arab territories and the recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own independent state.

Demands that effective steps be taken against the practice of apartheid in South Africa were loudly voiced at the conference. The delegates angrily denounced the rejection by the Government of the Republic of South Africa of a political settlement of the problem of Namibia and the aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The speeches by the representatives of the socialist countries and many developing countries declared their resolute support for the struggle which the Namibian people are waging under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, their sole legitimate representative. The conference sharply criticized the maneuvers of the forces of imperialism which are enabling the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa to pursue its aggressive policy against Angola and the other African states and to continue to occupy Namibia's territory illegally. The parliamentarians urged all countries to take effective steps to halt all types of cooperation with the South African racists.

The 68th IPU conference, B.Ye. Sarkisov continued, took place on Latin American soil. It is understandable therefore that the problems of the struggle of the Latin American peoples for freedom and independence occupied an important place at it. Those taking part in the conference adopted special resolutions condemning the gross and massive violations of human rights in Chile and Uruguay and the policy of genocide pursued by the Salvadoran ruling junta. The importance was noted of the joint Franco-Mexican statement on the recognition of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the El Salvador Revolutionary Democratic Front as representative forces without whose participation it is impossible to achieve a political solution of the El Salvador crisis.

The conference manifested the developing countries' profound desire to establish fairer international economic relations. The speeches delivered by many delegates at the conference were an impassioned indictment of imperialism, which is to blame for the hunger, poverty, mass illiteracy, and backwardness in the countries which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries stated at the forum their full support for the people's struggle for a new economic order.

The delegates from a number of Western countries, taking cover under the hackneyed thesis of the alleged "Soviet threat," tried to distort the essence of the Soviet foreign policy initiatives and to impose on the conference's participants a discussion of farfetched problems. They made every attempt to get the so-called "Afghan question" onto the agenda and thus divert the parliamentarians from the solutions of the truly urgent problems of the present day. It is gratifying that the majority of those taking part in the conference displayed a sense of responsibility and realism and rejected these proposals.

The conference was characterized by a desire to bring viewpoints closer, to reach compromises in order to come to acceptable constructive decisions promoting detente and the consolidation of peace. The Soviet delegates' speeches stressed that although in the world today the danger of war has increased and the international situation remains highly complex, it would be wrong to assess it as hopeless. The peoples' persistent and consistent struggle for peace will help to further activate the initiative of all progressive, realistically minded forces opposing reaction and war.

WEINBERGER CRITICIZED FOR 'ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA'

LD010822 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0446 GMT 1 Oct 81

["In a Propaganda Hysteria" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is waging a constant psychological attack on the U.S. West European allies. Its aim, PRAVDA writes today is "to frighten the West with a fictitious 'Soviet threat,' to make people nervous and force them to cough up for new and even more destructive tools of death, the building of which is currently underway, in a senseless aspiration for military superiority."

Recently, the paper points out, the inordinately garrulous head of the U.S. Department of Defense tried in an interview for DER SPIEGEL magazine to draw a picture of Western Europe's future so ominous that it should have made a naive person nervous. The secretary recklessly charged the Soviet Union with an aspiration "to achieve superiority all over the world and in all kinds of weapons." He charged it with what is today declared from lofty Washington rostrums as the U.S. pr for coming years.)

Striving to pile on the horrors and to foist the Pentagon's "presents" like U.S. medium-range missiles and neutron bombs on the West Europeans, the article continues, the secretary descended to the lowest standards of yellow journalism. It is common knowledge, and this was once again confirmed by the documents the USSR presented at the current session of the UN General Assembly, that the Soviet Union is not striving for military superiority, that it consistently supports arms limitation on a mutual basis and with observance of the principle of equality and equal security. The history of the post-war years shows convincingly that all the new kinds of mass annihilation weapons have first emerged from across the ocean.

By all accounts, PRAVDA concludes, Mr Weinberger occupies the same office in the Pentagon on the shores of the Potomac which was once occupied by his predecessor J. Forrestal, who, as we know came to a bad end. And he was brought to this by anti-Soviet hallucinations. It is to be hoped that piling on the horrors will not inflict the same illness on the present Pentagon head!

PENTAGON REPORT ASSESSED AS SCARE TACTIC

LD302230 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep, TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has already taken a decision on deployment of the system of mobile-based strategic MX missiles, reported the CBS television company, with reference to sources at the administration and Congress. Its construction will cost almost $100 billion. According to the CBS, it is planned to build 100 missiles of such a type, which will constantly move between 1,000 launching silos in Nevada and Utah.

In the light of the decision, aimed at whipping up the arms race, it becomes clear why the Pentagon and the CIA simultaneously released another anti-Soviet fraud -- the booklet "Soviet Military Might".

Director of the Defense Information Centre Gene Robert LaRocque described the Pentagon's booklet as sheer misinformation. Speaking in the CBS programme, he said that every year at a time when the Congress was making a decision on military appropriations, new "testimony" of the imaginary "Soviet threat" was produced. There is no doubt that the Pentagon's yet another "report" juggles with facts and distorts the real state of affairs. Its aim is to frighten to death the Americans and U.S. allies with "the Soviet threat" and to justify the arms race, Gene LaRocque noted.

The issue of the fraud, according to local observers, was also called forth by the growth of the movement of the public in the United States for reduction of excessive military expenditures. As was shown by the recent public opinion poll, held by the Washington POST and the ABC television company, the overwhelming majority of Americans come out against the White House's course of reducing allocations for socio-economic programmes. They demand reduction of the Pentagon's exorbitant military budget. By the release of the fraud the Pentagon also pursued the aim of muffling the growing anti-war movement of the West European public.

Many Europeans, the ABC television company noted, regard all American pronouncements about the Russians being ready to intrude into the territory of their countries, as nothing but American propaganda. European defence ministers asked Weinberger to prepare such a booklet so that their governments and public should agree to a rise in military expenditures.

The NBC has shown a reportage on anti-war demonstrations that were recently held in West European countries. No matter what they are told about "a Soviet threat", the television company noted, the Europeans are becoming more and more skeptical about the need of stockpiling nuclear weapons. Moreover, a new phenomenon appeared there -- the European movement for disarmament, the new anxiety caused by the conviction that the U.S. striving for rearmament is fraught with a new war. Foreign information organs give a similar appraisal of the Pentagon's venture.

It is noted by the British BBC, one of the causes of the publication of the booklet is growth of anti-American sentiments in Western Europe and the mounting opposition of West European peoples to plans of development of American cruise missiles there.

The Belgian HET BELANG VAN LIMBORG and West German WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE emphasize that in the booklet there are no comparative data on the NATO and Warsaw Treaty forces. Therefore, adds the newspaper HET BELANG VAN LIMBORG, the assertions that allegedly the Russians have a great advantage are groundless. According to the Japanese YOMIURI, the opinion is expressed in circles of the Foreign Ministry and the military command that the Pentagon's booklet contains only propaganda materials which have the aim to make NATO countries, holding a passive stand in the question of deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe, to change their mind. Therefore, as is believed in these circles, the Pentagon's report will exert no impact on the Japanese Government in its appraisal of the USSR's military might.

SENATE REVERSAL OF CLARK AMENDMENT REPORTED

LD010828 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Oct, TASS -- The United States Senate on Wednesday cancelled the Clark Amendment which barred the United States administration from rendering secret aid to bandit groups in Angola. This step by the American Congress accords with the policy vis-a-vis People's Angola pursued by Washington which has not yet recognized the legitimate government of that country. It is precisely the United States that backed the South African racists who recently unleashed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. The Senate's cancellation of the Clark Amendment is evidence of Washington's intention to intensify intervention into the internal affairs of that independent African state.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS U.S. OFFICIAL

LD301238 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS -- The foreign trade minister of the USSR, Nikolay Patolichev today received U.S. Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Seeley Lodwick, the head of the American delegation now in Moscow in connection with consultations on implementation of the grain agreement between the two countries.

DEPUTY MINISTERS ATTEND PRC ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD302156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1907 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS) -- Yang Shouzeng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, has given a reception on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC. Present at the reception were USSR Deputy Ministers Ivan Grishin and Leonid Ilichev, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES PRC REPORTING ON POLAND

LD261547 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1436 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (TASS) -- Chinese propaganda is increasingly and actively commenting on the situation in Poland. The aim of the Beijing evaluations may be characterized in one phrase: anti-Sovietism, the fanning up of fabrications about the "Soviet threat" in full conformity with the spirit and letter of the catechism of imperialist propaganda, the newspaper IZVESTIYA comments.

The bosses of the Beijing press firmly ensconced in the vehicle of imperialism's antisocialist subversive propaganda, have no business with the Polish people, with the growing danger to the fate of socialism in Poland, the paper stresses. Anything suits them which may weaken the socialist community, the leading role of the communist and workers' parties and the international position of true socialism. Hence the line that Chinese propaganda has taken when publicizing information about the events in the Polish People's Republic.

Anything that pertains to the activities of Solidarity, the counterrevolutionary groupings and its leaders is expounded, explained and commented on in detail and with obvious sympathy in order to create an impression that their position is "influential" and "just," while the measures and statements of the PZPR and the government and the demands by party organizations and Poland's labor collectives to curb the subversive activities of the antisocialist forces that are desperately striving for power and unpublicized, distorted or belittled, the rejoinder notes.

"All this confirms yet again that if one sides with imperialism and cooperates with it in the struggle against socialist countries and the socialist community, as is the case with the Beijing leadership, then this will inevitably lead to lowering oneself to the ideological position of anticommunism and world reaction."

BEIJING PROPOSES UNIFICATION TALKS WITH TAIWAN

OW301648 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Chinese leaders have proposed to Taiwan's Kuomintang leaders that talks be held on the unification of China. The proposal was made by Chairman Ye Jianying of the NPC Standing Committee in an interview with XINHUA reporters. The proposal calls for sending representatives from both sides as the first step for the talks. The proposal says that after unification Taiwan will become a special administrative district with extensive autonomy, and that representatives from the Taiwan regime will assume leading posts at the national level and take part in state affairs.

Taiwan Government officials have refused to comment on Beijing's proposal, saying only that a reply will be made after careful study.

IZVESTIYA REFUTES PRC TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN ASIA

PM291529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[P. Smolenskiy article: "At Odds With Geography and History"]

[Text] Many people have been familiar since childhood with a curious episode in Jules Verne's book Captain Grant's Children. The Australian boy (Toline) demonstrated to geographer and scientist (J. Paganel) the geographical knowledge taught by the British colonialists in the schools for aborigines. According to this "geography," the whole world belonged to Britain, and other states were only its "provinces." And even the moon would belong to the British in the future....

This is history in the 19th century, but today the present Beijing hegemonists are following the pattern set by the old British colonialists. True, they have not yet made up their minds to raise their fists at the whole world, but the "idea" that nearly all of Asia belonged and should belong to China has long been expressed as clearly as possible.

Year after year with a persistence worthy of a better purpose, the PRC has been publishing various kinds of "historical," "geographical," "ethnographic," "archeological" and other kinds of research from which it appears that China allegedly has a "right" to huge territories and sea areas -- more than 10 million square kilometers taking in 11 countries in full and 8 other countries in part.

Many maps have been published in the PRC on which Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina, Malaysia, Singapore, part of the Philippines, the Ryukyu Islands, Korea, Mongolia and so forth are depicted as "belonging" to China and "lost" by it. In accordance with the "territorial register" announced by Mao Zedong on 10 July 1964, a part of Soviet territory amounting to approximately 1.5 million square kilometers is also denoted as "Chinese" lands "occupied" by czarist Russia.

Expansionist dreams of this kind can in no way be regarded as innocent exercises in the sphere of the "study of history." So, depicting on "historical maps" chunks of other people's territories which are declared to be China's "losses" is nothing less than overt cartographical aggression. Its aims were fully exposed in the period of the so-called "Cultural Revolution," when, for instance, on 5 November 1966 RENMIN RIBAO wrote, without beating about the bush, that "the Chinese people are morally prepared to fight with all their might for the return of the lost territories which once belonged to China."

One would have thought that now that the "Cultural Revolution" period is described in China itself as a time of feudal-fascist dictatorship and a "10-year calamity," a more sober approach on Beijing's part could be expected. Unfortunately that is not how things are in reality. A new upsurge in appetites for other people's lands has recently been observed in China and a nationalist outcry about territorial and border questions is being whipped up. To "back up" the claims to the territories of neighboring states, pseudoscientific articles crammed with falsifications are published. Official statements are made, interviews are given, various kinds of "historical" maps are published, books and pamphlets are issued and so forth. Beijing "geographers" and "historians" lay claim to lands inhabited from time immemorial by other peoples and which form part of other states.

A mass edition was published in Shanghai recently as a "textbook" (!) of a map diagram of the territories allegedly "seized from China by czarist Russia." It clearly indicates the scale of Beijing's territorial claims against the USSR. It depicts as "Chinese territories" allegedly "seized by Russia" the Soviet Primorye, Sakhalin Island, Amurskaya Oblast, Khabarovskiy Kray, and also a considerable part of the territory of the Kazakh SSR, Tadzhik SSR and Kirgiz SSR east of the western shores of Lake Balkhash, including the Pamirs and the region of Alma-Ata, capital of Soviet Kazakhstan. The compilers of the map have even renamed Soviet cities in the Chinese style.

The Beijing "cartographers" were not satisfied with these exercises. On the same map the whole territory of the Mongolian People's Republic is incorporated in China.

However zealous the Beijing lovers of other people's lands may be and however many times they may publish various kinds of "historical" maps, they will never succeed in refuting the generally known fact that the demarcation line between Russia and China in the 17th to 19th centuries, established as the Russian state opened up the eastern districts and the Ching Empire moved to the north and west, passed through non-Chinese territories inhabited from time immemorial by peoples who had nothing in common with the Han Chinese.

But all this is ancient history. As for the present day, fundamental significance is attached to the fact that the peoples living in the territory of former czarist Russia joined the USSR, together with the lands where they lived, after the October Revolution through self-determination and on the basis of their free will. It is clear that the present Beijing rulers are not interested in the facts.

Recently Beijing has been making a particular noise about its "rights" to the Pamirs, choosing as a pretext the treaty formulated by two sovereign states -- the Soviet Union and the DRA -- on the borderline between them.

After the first sally of this kind through the PRC Foreign Ministry, which took place on 22 July this year, there followed an appropriate USSR Foreign Ministry statement on 11 August 1981 and a statement by DRA Foreign Minister Sh.M. Dost on 13 August refuting the Chinese side's unjustified claims. However, Beijing has not calmed down. On 31 August an official PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman gave an interview to a XINHUA correspondent repeating the fabrications about the Pamirs. The journal SHIZE ZHISHI ("Knowledge of the World") published an article entitled "What is the Essence of the Case of the Disputed Region of the Chinese-Soviet Border in the Pamirs?"

The author of the SHIZE ZHISHI article went so far as to say that the Pamirs have belonged to China since 0 BC and that China, it appears, "was the first to discover the Pamirs and take control of them." This penpusher was not in the least embarrassed by the irrefutable historical fact of the existence in Central Asia since the earliest times of a number of strong independent states fighting not only among themselves, but also against the forces of the Chinese rulers, who were separated from the Pamirs by hundreds and thousands of kilometers. After all, if you follow the Beijing historiographers' logic and consider that various kinds of military campaigns into foreign states give China some kind of "historical rights" to those states' territories, you could go so far as to make the absurd assertion that Japan, which occupied a large part of China, could also lay claim to more than half its territory, while Britain would to this day have rights over India, Burma and other countries which formerly formed part of the British colonial system.

The USSR Foreign Ministry statement of 11 August demonstrated the unsubstantiated nature of the Chinese stance and stressed that the Chinese spokesman's statement is without any legal or actual basis and cannot and will not have any consequences. DRA Foreign Minister Sh.M. Dost, for his part, also exposed the Beijing leaders' territorial claims against neighboring countries as being due to great-power chauvinist and expansionist ambitions, absolutely absurd and without any historical or legal foundations.

The making of territorial claims by official spokesmen, the regular publication of material "substantiating" such claims, the issuance of "textbooks" -- all these are part and parcel of the Great-Han, chauvinist policy being implemented by the Chinese leadership in the international arena. It is becoming obvious that the Chinese leadership is going further and further in its expansionist plans and that it sets the goal of turning encroachments on neighboring countries' territories into an organic element in the national consciousness of the Chinese people, particularly the country's younger generation.

These are the aims served by the recarving of geography and history according to the Beijing expansionists' yardsticks. The inspirers of subversion based on "historical" claims are deliberately sowing the seeds of hostility toward neighboring countries and trying to ensure that the ideology and policy of expansionism, territorial claims, national hatred, violence and piracy in international relations put up their poisonous shoots not only in the present, but in the future. There can be no doubt that this policy is fraught with serious threats to the peace and security of all peoples, including the Chinese people.

PRC POLICY 'THREAT' TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD280936 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep TASS -- The policy presently pursued by China has for its distant aim the establishment of Chinese hegemony in developing countries despite the pointed emphasis by Beijing on its anti-Soviet directedness. This conclusion was made by Sinologists of the USSR and a number of foreign countries whose works were included in the collection "China's Hegemonistic Policy Is a Threat to the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America" that was published here.

A special danger for developing countries is posed by such a new serious phenomenon in world politics as China's partnership with imperialism, notes the prominent Soviet scholar Oleg Borisov whose article opens the collection. "The line of creating the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing tripartite alliance or the 'broadest international front', which is advertised by Beijing, in reality creates conditions for an imperialist recarving of the world and collective domination by these states which are pursuing a hegemonistic policy," he stresses. Borisov notes that "now China no longer views the developing countries as its main strategic allies. In this connection Beijing is sharply reducing its economic and military aid, concentrating its granting only to a few countries which hold a key place in Beijing's strategic plans of infiltrating Asia, Africa and Latin America."

"The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism, which is increasingly spreading to the military sphere, will lead to a growth of adventuristic elements in China's policy... A militarily stronger China is a serious threat to the peace-loving countries, and first of all to its neighbours", the scholar stresses.

PAPER CRITICIZES JAPANESE CLAIMS TO KURILS

PM301325 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Stanislav Modenov "International Review": "Militarists Team Up"]

[Excerpts] Certain state departments, representatives of the ruling party and figures in all manner of nationalist and openly reactionary organizations in Japan seem recently to have embarked on a sort of contest to see who can go furthest in fueling anti-Soviet feeling. In an effort to strain Japanese-Soviet relations, the participants in this disgraceful campaign are unceasingly intimidating the Japanese with fictions about a supposed "Soviet military threat" and putting obstacles in the way of the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between the two countries and contacts in a variety of spheres.

Anti-Soviet passions are being aroused particularly zealously over the problem of the "northern territories." That is the name which Japanese revanchists give to the Kuril Islands. It is well known that the Soviet Union reestablished its historical rights to this land after the rout of Japanese militarism in World War II.

Indicative of the extent and the scale of the campaign of unfounded territorial claims against the Soviet Union are the recent "month" of territorial claims against the USSR and the recent "national rally for the return of the northern territories." Many members of the government and figures in the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] took part. These disgraceful "events" were rounded off by a visit to Hokkaido by Z. Suzuki, head of the of the Japanese Government. The object of the visit was not merely to ostentatiously "view the northern territories." The prime minister and LDP leader used it to try to stir up anti-Soviet feeling and to stimulate the activities of those actively in favor of revising the results of World War II.

What is the reason for the resurgence of revanchism on the Japanese islands? The claims to another country's territories are a corollary of the revival of Japanese militarism. What is particularly dangerous is that a rapid buildup of military might is taking place on the basis of Japan's close alignment with the United States.

Tokyo frequently speaks of the peace-loving nature of Japanese foreign policy and of the country's desire to play a more active role on the world scene. Neither is there any shortage of declarations concerning "the need to establish dialogue with the USSR." For example, addressing a session of a special parliamentary commission on security questions early this month, Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda said that "the lack of dialogue with the Soviet Union is bad for peace and for Japanese security."

But those are just words. In reality militarist and revanchist forces and the bellicose exhortations of Washington and Beijing, which aligns itself with Washington, are exerting an increasing influence on Japanese policy. "The establishment of military cooperation between the United States and China, in which for some unknown reason Japan is also joining, will be given due consideration by the Soviet Union and, we trust, other states as well," A.A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, declared from the rostrum of the 36th UN General Assembly session.

The Soviet Union is in favor of developing good-neighborly relations with all countries. This also applies to Japan. The clearing of all accretions encumbering these relations, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs would benefit the cause of peace and security in the Far East.

KEBIN RECEIVES VISITING DPRK JOURNALISTS

PM291501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "IZVESTIYA's Guests"]

[Text] A group of journalists from the editorial board of the DPRK newspaper MINJU CHOSON headed by (Han Chu-tek), deputy chief editor of the newspaper, has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of IZVESTIYA's editorial board.

The Korean journalists familiarized themselves with the sights of Moscow, Leningrad and Baku, had numerous meetings with executives of party and soviet organs and visited a number of enterprises and kolkhozes.

On 22 September the guests from the DPRK were received in the Kremlin by I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

JOINT PROTOCOL ON CREDITS SIGNED WITH JAPAN

LD251950 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Sep, TASS -- A Soviet-Japanese protocol has been signed here on the Japanese Export-Import Bank providing credits for supplies to the USSR of pumping-compressor stations as well as complete sets of equipment for the production of butadiene.

BRIEFS

MEETING IN JAPAN -- A meeting of public representatives of the USSR and Japan took place today in the large Japanese industrial center of Osaka under the slogan: "For the Strengthening of Friendship and Goodneighborliness Between Japan and the USSR." Deputies of the Japanese parliament, activists from youth organizations and movements for friendship with the USSR, as well as representative delegations of working people and the public of the Far Eastern port of Nakhodka participated. Addressing those who had gathered, Takuzo Ueda, a deputy of the Japanese parliament from the Socialist Party of Japan, stressed the great significance of the development of many faceted links and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union, which are in keeping with the interests of the Japanese people. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 81 LD]

KARMAL PRAVDA INTERVIEW ON 'AFGHAN ISSUE' CITED

LD300614 Moscow TASS in English 0551 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow 30 Sep, TASS -- Speaking in a PRAVDA interview, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic Babrak Karmal said that the so-called "Afghan issue" had been artificially created by imperialism. The revolution in our country, he said, could not generate any foreign-policy problems, as it is Afghanistan's purely internal matter. But being a progressive national democratic revolution in its objectives and aims, it goes against the grain with the imperialists, Peking hegemonists and Islamic reaction, who saw in it a threat to their selfish interest. It is with the aim of undermining the spirit of the Afghan people, their faith in the cause of the revolution and discrediting its gains that the so-called "Afghan issue" is being whipped up.

Under way, in actual fact, is an undeclared war against Afghanistan. Thousands of agent saboteurs and terrorists are sent into the country. Their brutal crimes cannot but be a source of deep indignation. The enemies of the Afghan people are responsible for the blood of thousands of innocent peaceful people, destruction of schools, hospitals and enterprises.

Touching upon home policy issues, Babrak Karmal stressed that the socio-economic situation in the country is gradually stabilising, the new revolutionary power is strengthening in the centre and in the provinces, the broad mass of the people is being drawn into political life.

Speaking on Afghanistan's foreign policy, Babrak Karmal again pointed out that it, as has been more than once declared, is based on the principles of nonalignment, development of friendly relations with all countries on the basis of full equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

Then the Afghan leader touched upon the specific provisions of the new initiatives. While considering preferable and most fruitful the holding of talks both with Pakistan and Iran on a bilateral basis, our government has at the same time expressed readiness, if Pakistan and Iran wish so, to hold tripartite talks. We do not object against the presence at the talks of the UN Secretary General or his representative.

The government has already declared that a component part of a political settlement should be reliable international guarantees for agreements on putting an end and non-resumption of armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

Touching upon the forthcoming debate at the current UN General Assembly session on the so-called "Afghan issue," Babrak Karmal pointed out that this sordid move constitutes open interference in Afghanistan's home affairs and a violation of the UN Charter. Its aim is to distract the attention of the international community from discussing truly important and urgent problems, such as just and comprehensive Middle East settlement, the taking of effective measures to put an end to Israel's aggression against Lebanon, Iraq and other Arab countries, preventing the build-up of the U.S. military potential in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean zones, establishing a just international economic order. The main objective and basic contents of a political settlement should be to ensure a full and reliable end to armed and other interference from the outside in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and create conditions, under which such an interference would be excluded in the future.

As these fundamental principles are disregarded in the settlement plans which were put forward in the West with the aim of resolving issues concerning our country's interests without the participation of its legitimate government and actually behind the back of these people, these plans have been found unrealistic and unacceptable by us.

PRAVDA ON AFGHAN ARMY'S ANTI-INSURGENT SUCCESSES

PM301159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 81 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Strikes at Basmaks"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Sep -- The Afghan press, radio and television are reporting successful new operations conducted by the Afghan people's armed forces against Basmak bandits formations. A reportage carried in the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR describes in detail the conclusion of an important operation against the Basmaks in the Panjshir Valley.

This extensive valley, extending many kilometers, is some 100 km northeast of Kabul and comes under the recently created Kapisa Province. A fast-flowing mountain stream -- the Panjshir -- flows through it. The (Naglu) hydroelectric power station, which supplies the capital with electricity, has been constructed at its confluence with the Kabul River. The valley is surrounded by spurs of the Hindu Kush and (Khingil) mountain ranges. It was in their deep natural caves that the Basmak gangs were entrenched. Coming down from the mountains by night, the Basmaks terrorized the population, assassinated PDPA activists, destroyed cooperatives' agricultural implements and burned schools and mosques.

Dozens of Basmaks have been destroyed as the result of operations conducted in recent weeks by the army, state security and militia organs and detachments for the defense of the revolution. Dumps of American, Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian-made weapons have been discovered in places where Basmak groupings were deployed. In addition to small arms, large consignments of grenade launchers, antitank mines and explosives and several artillery pieces and antiaircraft installations have been found.

The Kabul NEW TIMES recently described in detail the end of an operation to destroy Basmak nest sites in the south of Balkh Province, in the regions of the population centers and (Marmol) and (Char Kent). More than 400 bandits were rendered harmless during the operation, which lasted approximately 2 weeks. The Basmaks based in the south of Balkh have on their conscience the destruction last September of an explosives dump in Mazar-e Sharif, when 22 people died and several buildings were destroyed.

Basmaks also tried to set fire to Mazar-e Sharif's famous cathedral mosque, which is more than 500 years old. Gangs in Balkh have killed peaceful citizens who refused to obey them, burned down several high schools and hospitals, blown up oil and gas pipelines and tried to establish control over the 120 km asphalted road linking Mazar-e Sharif with the administrative center of Jowzjan Province -- the city of Sheberghan.

The population of the regions purged of Basmaks greets with joy and gratitude the Afghan servicemen who have come to their assistance. Rallies are held spontaneously in many places.

DRA SOCIAL REPRESENTATIVES VISIT UZBEK SSR

GF261731 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] A group of DRA social representatives have visited the Uzbek SSR and held talks with [words indistinct] and religious representatives.

During their stay in Namangan, Mohammad (Saleh Kushani), a high-ranking official of the DRA Ministry of Transportation, said: We have observed here the great achievements of the Uzbek people. The [word indistinct] cities, modern factories and [words indistinct] are an indication of Uzbek propserity and happiness. Referring to Soviet aid, he stressed that it was an important contribution toward realizing the DRA's development program.

GROMYKO: USSR NOT PLANNING TO INVADE POLAND

LD301944 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Canada's minister for external affairs, Mark MacGuigan, and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, yesterday held a 1-hour meeting in New York. Among the issues they discussed was Jewish emigration. Mr MacGuigan expressed concern over reports that the Soviet Union is allowing only 400 Jews to emigrate each month, compared with 2,000 a month 1 year ago; but Mr MacGuigan said Mr Gromyko would not comment on the reports.

On developments in Poland, Mr Gromyko told the Canadian minister that Moscow was not planning to invade that country because of the current political and labor unrest, and he described any suggestion of intervention as a fabrication.

PZPR STATEMENT, SOLIDARITY 'MANIFESTO' NOTED

LD301146 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep, TASS -- The socio-political situation in the country was studied at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party on September 29. It was noted that serious difficulties are further being observed in many fields of the economy, first of all in supplying the population with basic foodstuffs and manufactured goods. Social tension continues and is being increased by Solidarity's propaganda campaign directed against the PUWP and the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

The Political Bureau expressed hope that forces of realism and cooperation will take the upper hand in Solidarity and that this organization will develop genuine cooperation with bodies of state power with the aim of taking the country out of the economic crisis and putting an end to anarchy. The Political Bureau decided to convene shortly the 4th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee.

A draft program resolution has been distributed among delegates of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk. The notion "socialism" is actually absent from it and nothing is said in it about intention to assist the efforts of the state and its bodies in the solution of Poland's complex problems. More than that, it is stressed that the creation of Solidarity was a protest against the existing system of power. Solidarity, it is contended in the draft, is an organization that combines in itself the features of the trade union and a tremendous public movement, unites in its ranks many social trends and people with different views and political beliefs.

The authors of the document blame the "former system of administration of the country" for the socio-political crisis in Poland. The "former system" is also held responsible for the worsening of difficulties during the past year although it is common knowledge that the present situation of anarchy and dislocation is entirely on the conscience of the extremist leaders of Solidarity and other counter-revolutionary forces.

Noting that Solidarity should implement its ideas "gradually," the authors of the draft recommended to press for the liquidation of the socialist plan principles of economic management and, in effect, socialist ownership, recommend the encouragement of individual farmers to the detriment of the socialised sector and the reorientation of Poland toward cooperation with international economic centres that are under imperialist control.

Then the demand is made to adopt "pluralism in the field of world outlook, political and cultural life as the basis of the democracy of self-governed Poland." With this aim it is intended to revise the Constitution, changing the structure of legislative bodies, the executive and the judiciary.

Solidarity is staking on the encouragement "of all activities independent of the state facilitating the development of self-government in the field of culture and public education." The trade union will set up its own scientific, cultural and educational institutions. Confirmed again is the demand for Solidarity's unlimited access to the mass media and first of all the demand for its control over radio and television.

The draft of the program resolution is of a purely political nature. This is not a document of a trade union but a manifesto of a political party that claims leadership of society and the country.

JOURNAL VIEWS U.S. BROADCASTS TO POLAND

LD241534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0020 GMT 24 Sep 81

["Article: Empire of Lies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (TASS) -- "On the basis of a multitude of facts, documents and evidence by eyewitnesses one cay say with certainty that the concentrated radio propaganda by U.S. imperialism aimed at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in Europe is not only inspired and directed by the CIA but is also carried out by the agents of special services specially trained for this purpose and also by hired persons from among the remnants of the fascists, former Vlasovites [Soviet general who fought on German side in World War II], turncoats and other rabble expelled from the socialist countries." Grigoriy Oganov writes about this in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. He notes that intensive subversive activity against People's Poland began long before the events of 1980-81. By the beginning of the last decade, U.S. "research" organizations (read: special services) has already recommended that the Washington administration take a "differentiated approach" to the Polish People's Republic. "In practice this meant an extension of the 'psychological warfare' against Poland," says the article. The aim was quite specific: to assist the formation and development of antisocialist trends in the country and then to push the people drawn into these tends to engage in operations undermining socialism.

The author says that in 1978 the U.S. President set up a special coordinating committee under the leadership of Z. Brzezinski, his national security adviser. This professional anti-communist was quick to start organizing extensive radio subversive activity which was coordinated with the CIA and directed against all the socialist countries.

"A special place in this program was given over to Poland, and in the documents of the U.S, special services it was called none other than 'the vulnerable link in the Eastern bloc.' Eighteen hours of uninterrupted broadcasting to the Polish People's Republic -- this is the daily 'ration' that the poisoners of the airwaves determined. Today this has been increased even more."

"All features of the difficult situation in Poland which has come about in 1980-81 testify unambiguously to the following: Influential external forces, above all U.S. imperialism, have quite deliberately chosen Poland to be the object of the 'destabilization,' or to be more direct, of the 'dismantling' of socialism," the article stresses.

CSSR WEEKLY CITED ON SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

LD301334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 30 Sep (TASS) -- Whether the rank-and-file members of Solidarity are aware of it or not, counterrevolution is straining for power on their shoulders, the Czechoslovak weekly TRIBUNA notes.

Solidarity is intensifying its attempts to remove the party and state from control and management of the mass media, in order to have scope for spreading antisocialist views and freely manipulating public opinion, thereby creating a favorable atmosphere for undermining the socialist political system. The struggle for the mass media, for their possession, is the struggle for power, however much the leaders of Solidarity may deny it.

The plan is to set up so-called "workers' self-management" in factories and the deliberate organization of a movement to implement it is entirely in keeping with the desire to seize power. That plan is based on the intention of abolishing socialist public ownership of the means of production and so deprive the socialist state of its economic underpinning.

The past 12 months of the development of the situation in Poland, stresses the weekly, have again confirmed the well-known Leninist truth that in the struggle between socialism and capitalism, no "independent and free" forces or organizations exist. The catchword "independent" is only a screen with the help of which the enemies of socialism conceal their true aims and designs in order to deceive the working people. Moreover, it makes no difference whether counterrevolution tries to act openly as in 1956 in Hungary or under the banner "of socialism with a human face" as in 1968 in Czechoslovakia or whether it hides behind "independent" trade unions and tries to operate legally, so to speak.

The first stage of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk unambiguously confirmed that this "independent trade union" is related to trade union activity only in name while in reality it is a force of political opposition serving counterrevolution. What was played out at the Gdansk congress can only be called an antisocialist and anti-Soviet orgy.

The declaration approved at the first round of the Solidarity congress raised to the rank of official policy the implementation of adventurist plans to liquidate socialism. The results of the congress are a slap in the face and a gibe at the PZPR, the government, socialism and the Polish people.

The antisocialist nature of the Solidarity congress is clearly shown by the so-called "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe." This is an appeal for the overthrow of the socialist structure and an attempt to export counterrevolution to the countries of the socialist community. It is a question not only of violating the foreign policy interests of the Polish People's Republic but also of crude interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. This "appeal" has once again shown for whom the Solidarity leaders are working. To cause internal demoralization not just in one but in several socialist countries at the same time -- this is the tactic of the anticommunist centers in the wake of the defeat of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia in 1969. [date as received]

At the press conference held after the first hald of the Solidarity congress, L. Walesa declared confidently and arrogantly that "all of Poland had been represented at the congress." It is interesting to see just who it was that represented "all of Poland," and who spoke on behalf of the working class and the workers. Out of the almost 900 congress delegates, only 224 consider themselves workers. The rest are white collar workers. At the same time 92 percent of the delegates are employees of the Solidarity apparatus and only 70 delegates are trade union staff who do not receive wages for their activities. It is no secret that many delegates in fact represented the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary organizations KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Confederation for an Independent Poland.

This conglomerate of counterrevolutionaries of various hues and colors, agents of imperialist intelligence services as well as those forces that hate socialism and the people's power in Poland, make themselves out to be the representatives of society and the representatives of the working people of the Polish People's Republic. Yes indeed, the Gdansk solidarity congress really was representative -- but representative of anti-socialist forces seeking to restore a bourgeois system in Poland.

In every struggle, and all the more so in class struggle, when it is a question of the vital interests of the working class and of all the working people, of the fate of the people and the state and of the fate of socialism, it is essential to define the fronts precisely, to call things and events by their real names and uncompromisingly to unmask the activity of the class enemy. Counterrevolution is still counterrevolution even if its organizers speak as "friends of the people" and adopt some particular mask or other.

The struggle against counterrevolution which our party waged at the end of the 1960's has shown that one cannot smash counterrevolution with appeals. The experience of the CPCZ confirms that the struggle against righting, counterrevolutionary forces must be waged consistently and resolutely. In the ideological and political sphere and where the antisocialist forces are violating the law, it is necessary to make full use of the means of authority of the socialist state. The more-than-60-year-old history of socialism, TRIBUNA writes in conclusion, shows that agreement is impossible with those whose aim is to liquidate the socialist structure.

CZECH SCIENTIST WRITES ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

PM291125 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 September publishes on page 4 a 1,600-word article entitled "The Dialectic of Progress" by Bohumil Kvasil, president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, discussing the role of science in the overall progress of society. He sees the three most important spheres for development in integration with other socialist countries, research in the natural and technical sciences, and the attempt to solve problems involved in building a developed socialist society. Hence, he says, the need to disseminate scientific achievements widely to ensure progress in industry, the economy and social life.

ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIAN ARMY CELEBRATED

Ustinov Greetings

PM300905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf I heartily congratulate you and all Bulgarian servicemen on the holiday -- the 37th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

During the years of people's power, thanks to the tireless concern of its Communist Party, the Bulgarian People's Army has been transformed into a mdoern and well-equipped army capable of reliably defending the socialist gains of Bulgaria's working people. Inspired by the 12th BCP Congress decisions, Bulgarian servicemen are tirelessly improving their combat training and skill and making a worthy contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Pact in the interests of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

On the glorious anniversary I wish the Bulgarian People's Army personnel further success in combat and political training and in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of our countries and of the whole socialist community.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Gorshkov Attends Reception

PM300827 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 3

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 23 September Maj Gen B. Toshkov, military, naval and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR, gave a reception to mark the 37th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin and Marshal of Engr Trps N. F. Shestopalov; generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was present.

The guests included military, naval and air attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union.

GDR NAVY POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT 21-25 SEP

PM291503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Exchange Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the GDR People's Navy headed by Vice Adm G. Kutzschebauch, deputy commander of the People's Navy and chief of the People's Navy Political Administration, was at the [USSR] Navy Political Directorate from 21 through 25 September.

Mutual familiarization with experience of party political work on propaganda and the practical fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress and 10th SED Congress decisions on fostering high moral and combat qualities in personnel took place at an audience with Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, and in the course of friendly meetings at the navy Political Directorate and in the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, which the political workers from the GDR visited.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, saw the sights of Moscow and visited places of revolutionary and combat glory in the city of Sevastopol.

The delegation of GDR People's Navy political workers was received by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Urgent questions of party political work were touched on in warm, cordial talks.

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-FRG COMMISSION MEETING

DW301453 Moscow in German to Germany 1516 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] The 10th meeting of Soviet-FRG commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation ended on 28 September. The joint document says that in the past 3 years the volume of bilateral trade doubled as compared to the first 5 years of the decade. Last year alone trade rose by 36 percent. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes in this connection:

On the last day of the commission meeting, the Western stock exchanges experienced drops in exchange rates which make us think of Black Friday in 1929. Actually, financial and economic cataclysms in the West are occuring at increasing shorter intervals. The specter of a new large-scale economic crisis is haunting the West. In this precarious situation, those firms and countries are better off which have a pillar in the form of stable relations with partners in the socialist economic region.

Whatever problems the socialist countries may have, they do not have any overproduction and sales crisis and are not exposed to the chaos and feverish attacks on the capitalist markets. They also have a stabilizing effect on their partners in the West. This is confirmed by the experiences of trade between the FRG and the Soviet Union.

Following the conclusion of the Moscow treaty in 1970 which normalized relations in all fields, this trade has experienced steadily rising dynamic development. The Federal Republic imports from the Soviet Union many finished products and raw materials, but above all, energy resources including natural gas. The Soviet Union makes use of the West German industry's supply capacities to more successfully implement its economic policy which is primarily aimed at increasing the people's living standard. This trade also has the same effect for the West Germans, because it assures up to 500,000 jobs according to the calculations of FRG (?energy) experts.

Naturally, we would not be serious if we said that our development is without problems. No, there are also problems, grave problems. Most of them result from attempts to mix politics, bad and dangerous politics, with trade. It is sufficiently known, for instance, that the Reagan administration exerts strong pressure on Bonn to limit its partnership relations with the Soviet Union. Which motive is more important in this respect, the intention to harm the Soviet Union or the wish to weaken the FRG, the chief competitor on Western markets, is open to question. What is clear is the fact that for normal trade to be advantageous for all concerned, it must be accompanied by policy of peace. Trade restrictions and destructive measures in the world economy are accompanied by the fanning of political tensions and undermining of peace.

The course of the joint commission's 10th meeting has shown that Moscow and Bonn want to continue and expand the successful development of their partnership relations in the economic and technological fields. New directions of this cooperation have been found and new projects discussed. Relations are to remain stable and dynamic. In the light of the cataclysms in the West, this is gaining increasing importance.

PRESS ATTACKS AS-SADAT'S ANTI-SOVIETISM

NC271353 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep (AFP) -- In a virulent attack on Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, the Soviet daily SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA today stated that he only survived in office by virtue of repression at home, and political, economic, and military buttressing by the United States.

By systematically arresting his political opponents, President as-Sadat was intent on "refurbishing his prestige in the eyes of his Israeli and American allies," the newspaper said.

At the same time, he had been making "his own little contribution to the White House anti-Soviet campaign by accusing the Soviet Union of interference in Egypt's internal affairs," it added.

The newspaper contrasted unfavourably what it called the Egyptian president's "anti-Soviet" campaign with the close relationship with Moscow established by his predecessor, the late Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, which had served to strengthen Egypt's defence potential and help its economic expansion.

TASS NOTES CURRENT INTERNAL IRANIAN SITUATION

Death of Military Leaders

LD301116 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Sep, TASS -- According to a Tehran radio report, Iranian Defence Minister Colonel Musa Namju and Acting Chief of Staff General Valiollah Falahi were killed as a result of an air crash on Tuesday.

Together with them on board the plane were several senior officers. The causes of the air crash have not been reported.

Circumstances of Crash

LD302024 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 30 Sep, TASS -- An official report was published here about the crash of an Iranian military transport plane "Hercules C-130". The plane that flew from Ahvaz crashed and burnt 10 kilometres south of Tehran. It is reported that among those who were killed were Iran's defence minister, Colonel Musa Namju, Chief of the Joint Staff of Iran's Armed Forces General Valiollah Fallahi and a number of other high rank military. A special commission was set up to investigate the causes of the crash. This is not the first case when Iranian leaders have died under suspicious circumstances that have not been quite cleared up. It is noted here that acts of terrorism, armed raids and acts of sabotage that became more numerous in Iran of late are connected with the subversive activity of agents and accomplices of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and Israeli special services.

Continued Wave of Killings

LD301444 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Sep, TASS -- Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking on the radio, sharply denounced the continued attacks on prominent religious leaders and statesmen of Iran. He described these actions as attempts by the opponents of the regime to disrupt the presidential election scheduled for October 30.

One of the main presidential candidates, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyni Khamene'i general secretary of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, said on the television that if elected he would give main attention to ensuring security and order in the country.

Hoseyn Musavi, Iran's attorney general, said at a press conference that over 300 religious leaders and representatives of the authorities died in Iran during the past month as a result of armed actions by the opponents of the regime.

The Iranian radio said that 43 more persons had been executed at Evin Prison in Tehran during the past day on a charge of being involved in armed actions aimed at undermining the present regime in the country.

PRAVDA ON RESUMED PALESTINIAN 'AUTONOMY' TALKS

PM300915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Peresada: "Coming to an Arrangement..."]

[Text] Cairo, 25 Sep -- One more round of the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" talks, resumed after an interval of over a year, has been held in the Egyptian capital. Despite an extensive propaganda billing, the meeting ended with virtually no results.

The Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations succeeded only in agreeing on a further schedule for the talks, which will be held in stages between now and mid-January. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs B. Ghali stated that no agreement had been reached either on the agenda or on the main principles of "autonomy" itself.

However, the direction in which the participants in the deal intend to proceed is already emerging. A joint communique read out at the final press conference states that "all avenues will be tried to involve the Palestinians in active participation. It is a case of seeking collaborators who can be used to implant an "autonomy" without rights and prevent the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH YAR PRESIDENT

LD301410 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent President of the Yemeni Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih a telegram conveying to the president and to the friendly Yemeni people congratulations in the national holiday of the Yemeni Arab Republic -- the 19th anniversary of the 26th September Revolution. I am confident, the telegram says, that the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the Yemeni Arab Republic will continue to develop in the future for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, the cause of assuring a lasting peace and security in the Middle East and around the world.

It is with profound satisfaction and appreciation, says the reply telegram from president of the Yemeni Arab Republic, that I received your telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the glorious revolution of 26th September. In expressing to you and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet the gratitude and appreciation for friendly feelings and warm congratulations, I wish you on my personal behalf and on behalf of the people of the Yemeni Arab Republic good health and happiness, prosperity and further progress to the Soviet Union, a further development of relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our countries, for the benefit of our peoples, the peace and justice the world over.

TASS COMMENTS ON DUARTE'S U.S. VISIT

LD302036 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York 30 Sep, TASS -- A "private visit" by Jose Napoleon Duarte, head of the Salvadoran junta, to the United States, ended in a report delivered by him at the UN. During the visit he, on the one hand, was lavishing praise on the plan of holding "elections" prompted to him by the White House, and on the other hand, was pressing for the increase of U.S. military aid. In the course of the trip, described by the New York TIMES as brainwashing of the Congress and American public, Duarte met President Reagan, Senators, members of the House, and held two press conferences.

However, by all evidence, neither Duarte, nor the Washington administration have succeeded in hushing up protests in the country against the growing U.S. involvement in El Salvador. The public mood was reflected in the decision of the Senate, which is considering the White House request to earmark 114 million dollars for military and economic aid to El Salvador. The Senate opposed the rendering of unconditional support to the junta.

Nontheless, Duarte has obtained more dollar injections for the junta. It will receive 61 million dollars through the U.S. Agency for International Development and the International Monetary Fund controlled by the U.S. big business. Besides, the administration declared its decision to keep, for the time being, American military "advisers" in El Salvador, which runs counter to its promise, made last March, to withdraw them by September.

Stockholm, 30 Sep TASS -- Salvadoran patriots are rejecting false appeals of Duarte to take part in the "elections," stated Guillermo Ungo, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador.

Speaking at the congress of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Sweden, now underway here, he stressed that in conditions of terror, unleashed by the present regime with the support of the United States, which resulted in the death of 32,000 peaceful civilians, elections are out of the question. He recalled the position of the patriots on a political solution of the country's problems. This solution can be possible only on condition that the United States discontinue arms deliveries to the junta, that American military "advisers" be withdrawn from El Salvador and the right of the Salvadoran people for self-determination be respected.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO TASHKENT

GF300726 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Minister of Education Dr Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim, who is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Education, is continuing to acquaint himself with the Uzebk SSR. He has already been to sites of interest in Tashkent, the Uzbek SSR's capital, and has visited a number of school boarding houses, exhibitions organized by schools and the Uzbek Exhibition of National Products.

The Nicaraguan guest has also been received by the Uzbek Minister of Education and has been briefed on the public education system in the Uzbek SSR.

LITHUANIAN HISTORICAL WORK ATTACKS JEWISH BUND

WA301940 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Candidate of History Yu. Yermalavichyus review: "Bundists' Opportunism Exposed"]

[Text] Like previous party forums, the 26th CPSU Congress noted the incompatibility and implacability of revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching in relation to various manifestations of opportunism. Speaking of the fundamental disagreements between revolutionaries and reformists and between creative Marxism and dogmatic sectarianism in the international workers movement, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at the 26th party congress: "There can, of course, be no compromises here -- today just as in Lenin's time."

The CPSU's historical experience shows that the struggle between the revolutionary and opportunist trends in the workers movement leads to the victory of Marxism-Leninism and contributes to the surmounting of petit bourgeois influence on the workers. Throughout its history the party of Lenin has scrupulously opposed various directions and varieties of opportunism in the workers movement.

An important place in the struggle of Leninist-Bolsheviks against opportunism in the Russian workers movement is occupied by the exposure and surmounting of the petit bourgeois influence of the "General Jewish Workers Union in Lithuania, Poland and Russia" -- the Bund. Ch. Panavas' monograph 'Borba Bolshevikov Protiv Opportunisticheskoy Teorii i Politiki Bunda" [The Bolsheviks' Struggle Against the Opportunist Theory and Policy of the Bund] (Izdatelstvo "Mintis," Vilnius, 1981) is devoted to a scientific revelation and illustration of this struggle. The Bolsheviks' exposure of the Bund's petit bourgeois influence on workers of Jewish extraction is shown in historical succession and the struggle of V.I. Lenin and his sympathizers against the Bundists' nationalist tendencies is revealed.

The book's author is a well-known specialist in the history of the Bolsheviks' struggle against the opportunist policy of the Bund. His first monograph on this subject was published by Izdatelstvo "Mysl" in Moscow in 1972. The author has added factual material and some new conclusions and generalizations to the current edition in Lithuanian. It is clear from Ch. Panavas' monographs that the Bund, which was formed in October 1897 in Vilnius, was in social composition a petit bourgeois party, and this determined to a considerable extent its later activity as the bourgeoisie's secret service in the workers movement.

The new publication provides a more complete description of the social base and composition, theory and policy and goals and directions of the activity of the Bund. The author writes that from the moment of its emergence the Bund nurtured such opportunist views as "economism," nationalism and separatism. Having embarked on the path of division of the Jewish proletariat and its detachment from the proletariat of other nationalities of Russia, the Bund was particularly active in its opposition to the creation and strengthening of a single, monolithic revolutionary party of the Russian working class.

V.I. Lenin completely understood the essence of the policy being pursued by the Bund and called for a ruthless struggle against it from his supporters. The book illustrates the history of this acute and complex struggle.

Guided by Lenin's approach to the theory and policy of the Bund, Ch. Panavas views its activity as a variety of opportunism and shows its connection with the Mensheviks and Trotskiyites and the community of the theoretical and methodological principles of the policy of the Bund and other opportunist currents in the workers movement in Russia. The monograph studies the Bund's path from attempts to split the workers movement on a nationalist basis through counterrevolutionary activity in the period of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the struggle against the young Soviet Republic.

The Bund attempted by various methods to prevent the cre··ion of a revolutionary-type proletarian party in Russia. But thanks to the tremendous efforts of V.I. Lenin and his fellow combatants, the Bund suffered a defeat at the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress in 1903. The organizational exclusiveness of the Bundists and their struggle against the theoretical principles of the party of the Russian proletariat put the Bund outside its ranks. Lenin's policy won out at the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, ensuring the creation of a new type of proletarian party in Russia.

The book shows that the Bund did not desist from its splittist activity after its defeat at the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, but moved further along the path of bourgeois nationalism. The Bundists struggled actively against the Bolsheviks on all fundamental questions of the theory and practice of the revolutionary movement. Thrusting the nationality question into first place and appealing for the idea of the exclusiveness of the Jewish nation, the Bund thus opposed the strengthening of the class unity of the Russian proletariat and the cohesion of the workers of all nationalities on the basis of their common socialist interests.

The first Russian revolution, which began in 1905, demanded unity of action of the entire Russian proletariat. The harm of the splittist activity of the Mensheviks, Bundists and other opportunists was revealed particularly graphically under these conditions. For this reason the Bolsheviks intensified the struggle for the cohesion and fusion of all social democratic organizations on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

In 1906 the Fourth Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress united the social democratic organizations, but this unification was of a formal nature. In reality the differences between the consistent revolutionaries and opportunists were manifested even more distinctly at the congress. All these contradictions are thoroughly illustrated in Ch. Panavas' book, which specifically reveals the Bundists' separatist intrigues.

Following the defeat of the first Russian revolution, in the years of the orgy of reaction, the Bundists stimulated the dissemination of their demand for "cultural-national autonomy" presupposing unification of the proletariat and bourgeoisie of one nation on the basis of the so-called cultural-psychological way of life, which contradicted the laws of class struggle and proved objectively impossible under the conditions of capitalism. The reactionary essence of the "cultural-national autonomy" slogan was exposed by V.I. Lenin, which contributed to the cohesion of Russia's working class on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

At the time of the imperialist war the Bund held a position of social chauvinism together with the other rightwing opportunists. In his book Ch. Panavas has shown the connection of the Bundists' social chauvinism with their old nationalist prejudices. Various hues of social chauvinism existed on the Bund, but they had a single reactionary basis which ignored the laws of the class struggle under the conditions of the imperialist war.

When, by the beginning of 1917, an immediate revolutionary situation had taken shape in Russia, various petit bourgeois groups openly crossed over to the counterrevolutionary camp. In this camp of enemies of the socialist revolution there was also the Bund, whose counterrevolutionary nature, Ch. Panavas emphasizes, was a natural continuation of its entire previous opportunist activity. It was not fortuitous that under the impact of the rapidly growing revolutionary movement of the Russian proletariat the Jewish working masses came to understand things clearly and dissociated themselves from the opportunist policy of the Bund's leaders.

The Bund's opportunist activity led it into complete isolation from the worker masses. In the course of the Great October Socialist Revolution its leaders did everything possible to prevent an armed uprising and came out with counterrevolutionary statements at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, attempting with the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries to prevent the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Ch. Panavas' monograph on the experience of the Bolsheviks' struggle against the opportunist theory and policy of the Bund is of great scientific value since it contains a comprehensive analysis of this historical experience. Herein also lies the topicality of the book inasmuch as the experience of the struggle against opportunism accumulated by the Bolsheviks headed by V.I. Lenin serves as a source of strength of the CPSU in the struggle against various deviations from Marxism-Leninism in the international workers movement.

The book under review may serve as a good work aid for VUZ lecturers, teachers, propagandists, agitators and the broad ideological aktiv. It will benefit the international education of the working people inasmuch as it exposes the reactionary essence of various directions of bourgeois nationalism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON COMMUNIST PRINCIPLEDNESS

PM300909 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 24 September publishes on pages 2-3 under the rubric "On the Results of Discussing the Letter 'Principledness of a Communist'" a 3,000-word article by Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, entitled "One of the Chief Party Qualities." The article sums up points made by the newspaper's readers in their responses to Maj V. Semenyuga's letter entitled "Principledness of a Communist," published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA over 3 months ago. It maintains that principledness "has many components, but the determing one is probably the communist's desire always to pursue the party line firmly in everything and the ability to stand up for his convictions." The writer of the article concludes as follows: "The fostering of principledness in communists is not the work of one day but a long, purposeful process. It begins on the day when someone is admitted as a candidate member of the CPSU and proceeds continuously. Party assignments, reports and hearings, participation in fulfilling the party organization's decisions -- these are well-known forms of this work. Political organs, party committees and party bureaus must analyze their content more frequently and in greater depth, take prompter measures to improve the quality and effectiveness of internal party work and evaluate its efficacy in a more principled manner. Fostering principledness in communists and encouraging its manifestation, they must ensure that it is dictated by the interests of the matter."

BRIEFS

NEW ASHKHABAD UNIVERSITY -- A new national university for qualifying skilled lecturers has been opened in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast under the direction of the Ashkabad City Society for Knowledge. Students of the university will study the principles of lecturing, Marxist-Leninist philosophy and international affairs. The major task of the new university is to qualify lecturers in propagating the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress. Similar universities will be opened in the rest of the republic's oblasts. [Text] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 30 Sep 81 GF]

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS AROUND NATION

LD302246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] In the fields of the country: The harvesting of late crops is continuing on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the foundations of the next harvest are being laid. Today the USSR Central Statistical Administration summed up the data on the progress of this work. By the beginning of this week winter crops occupied four-fifths of the area allotted. Sowing is now under way in the far south of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Moldavia, the republics of Central Asia and the Caucasus. In the country as a whole, fall plowing is proceeding at high speed. In some oblasts in the Vaga region the plan has already been fulfilled. Machine operators of Tambovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts have nearly finished this task. As specialists from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture have noted, the pace of plowing in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belorussia has increased significantly in the past week. The preparation of the soil for spring sowing in Moldavia, Estonia, and Kaliningradskaya and Bryanskaya Oblasts is progressing slowly.

In the eastern parts of the country the threshing of grain crops is continuing. In the past week they have been harvested on 1 million hectares. Farms in various republics are now engaged in harvesting groat crops. This is happening earlier than last year. Buckwheat has already been harvested on almost 1.5 million hectares. Much work remains to be done in the corn harvest. Threshing has been done on less than half the sown area to date.

More CSA Data

LD302304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The farms of the country are completing the harvesting of grain crops. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, up to 28 September, grain and pulse crops had been cut on an area of almost 114 million hectares. This is 95 percent of the plan. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are devoting their main attention to harvesting late crops. Mass lifting of sugar beet and potatoes is in progress, as is the threshing of sunflowers. At the same time the farms are concerned with next year's harvest. Sowing of winter crops has been done on almost 34 million hectares. Farmers have plowed 64.5 million hectares of fallow land.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS LVOVSKAYA OBLAST 29-30 SEP

Ld010550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Ways to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and carry out the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on further developing and raising the efficiency of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in 1981-85 were discussed during meetings and talks between Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and party, administrative and economic staff of Lvovskaya Oblast. He visited a number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and industrial enterprises in Lvovskaya Oblast on 29-30 September.